

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

***Abdominal wall & peritoneum ( Questions )***

By

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***1. Give an account on:***

- 1. Anatomy of the inguinal canal**
- 2. Define hernia and explain types of inguinal hernia**
- 3. Spermatic cord**
- 4. Testis**
- 5. Duct system in male genital tract**
- 6. Rectus sheath**
- 7. Lesser sac and epiploic foramen**
- 6. Greater omentum and greater sac**

***2. Complete the following statements:***

- 1. The conjoint tendon is formed of ..... and .....  
..... and is inserted into .....**
- 2. Camper's fascia is .....**
- 3. Scarpa's fascia is ....., while Colle's fascia  
is .....**
- 4. Cooper's ligament is .....**
- 5. Poupart's ligament is ..... and extends from .....  
to .....**

6. The parts of the inguinal ligament include: ....., .....
7. The lacunar ligament is a part of ..... and is attached to  
..... .
8. The reflected ligament is a part of ..... and is  
attached to .... ..... and forms most of the medial part of  
posterior wall of .....
9. The skin of the inguinal region is supplied by ..... through  
..... and ..... nerves.
10. The superior surface of the inguinal ligament is related to .....  
..... and gives partial origin to..... and .....
11. The important inferior relations of the inguinal ligament are:  
....., ....., ....., .....
12. The important structures deep to the inguinal ligament are  
....., .....
13. The superficial inguinal ring is an opening in .....  
and it lies ..... and can be felt clinically through .....  
..... It may abnormally transmits ..... hernia.
14. The superficial inguinal ring normally transmits the following  
structures ....., ..... in males and .....,  
..... in females.
15. The deep inguinal ring is an opening in ..... and lies at  
..... It may abnormally transmits ..... hernia.
16. The deep inguinal ring normally transmits the following  
structures in males : ....., ....., .....,  
....., ....., ....., .....
17. In the males the inguinal canal contains: ....., .....
18. In the females the inguinal canal contains ....., .....
19. The coverings of indirect (oblique) inguinal hernia from  
outwards are: ....., ....., ....., ....., .....
20. The coverings of the direct inguinal hernia from inwards are:  
....., ....., ....., .....

21. The inferior epigastric artery lies lateral to the neck of the sac of..... hernia while the artery lies medial to the neck of the sac of ..... hernia.
22. The inferior epigastric artery arises from ..... while the superior epigastric artery arises from ..... . Both arteries anastomose inside the.....
23. The sac of inguinal hernia lies above and medial to ..... whereas that of femoral hernia lies below and lateral to it.
24. The Hasselbach's triangle is bounded by ..... ,  
....., .....
25. Indirect hernia may reach ..... in males and ..... in females.
26. Common types of abdominal hernias are: ....., .....,  
....., ....., ....., ....., .....
27. The tunica vaginalis is ..... and is formed of ..... and ..... layers.
28. Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis is called .....
29. To pass a needle into the cavity of tunica vaginalis in the scrotum, the following structures have to be pierced:. .....,  
....., ....., ....., .....,  
....., .....
30. The lymphatic drainage of the testis goes to....., while that of the scrotum goes to .....
31. Varicocele is .....and this condition is more common on the left side than the right side because .....
32. Tunica albuginea is .....
33. The epididymis is ..... It lies on ..... and is divided into ....., .....,  
.....

34. The transpyloric plane is: a horizontal plane extending midway between ..... and ..... at the level of ..... vertebra
35. The transtuberular plane is: .....plane which passes between ..... at the level of ..... vertebra.
36. The left lateral plan is.....plane extending between ..... to .....
37. The midinguinal point is: a point midway between ..... and .....
38. The midpoint of inguinal ligament lies midway between ..... and .....
39. The McBurney point is a point at the junction of the lateral third and middle third of a line extending from the ..... to ..... on the right side. This point is used in Gridiron incision during the surgical removal of vermiform appendix, which is called .....operation.
40. The boundaries of the right subphrenic space are .....  
....., ....., .....,  
.....
41. The left subphrenic space is bounded by .....  
....., ....., .....
42. The left subhepatic space is bounded by .....  
....., ....., .....
43. The right subhepatic space is called ..... and is related to....., ....., ..... The space is bounded by .....  
....., .....
44. The left triangular ligament of the liver lies anterior to .....  
.....
45. The paracolic gutters are .....  
.....

46. The lesser omentum suspends the stomach to ..... and to .....
47. The following structures are present within the lesser omentum: ....., ....., ....., ....., .....
48. The greater omentum is attached to ..... and to .....
49. The contents of the greater omentum are: ....., ... .., ....., .....
50. In the peritoneal cavity there are peritoneal spaces that may be the sites of collection of fluid in pathological conditions. These spaces include in the supracolic compartment: ....., ....., ....., ....., ..... While in the infracolic compartment there are: ....., ....., ....., .....
51. The nerve supply of the parietal peritoneum is ..... while the visceral peritoneum is supplied by .....
52. The parietal peritoneum is sensitive to ....., ....., ..... ,while the visceral peritoneum is sensitive to ....., ....., ..... but not sensitive to .....
53. The contents of the rectus sheath are: *Rectus abdominis* muscle, *Pyramidalis* muscle, *Superior epigastric* vessels, *Inferior epigastric* vessels, *lower 6 thoracic spinal nerves*